



WEDNESDAY.  
NOVEMBER 14, 1956

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## MARGINAL COLUMN

BY ARTHUR SAUL SUPA

### Fedayeen Gangs Again Active In Galilee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE year 1956 was a decisive one in the history of the U.S.A. It was the year of the emergence of Abraham Lincoln, the true interpreter of that doctrine of the Republican party which was four years later to bring him to office as President of the U.S. This doctrine was also to determine the fate of the Union which was increasingly threatened by the intransigence of the Southern states.

ON November 16 of that fateful year, exactly one hundred years ago, a son was born to a prominent Jewish family which had lived in the South but yet had the moral and physical courage to embrace the cause of the North. His mother was the daughter of a Polish rebel and "as the descendant of men who preserved their dignity and individuality in the crucible which tested the virtue, sense of justice and courage of patriotic and courageous men." With her she took her son, who died an incessant volley of questions. What were people fighting for? Why do people have slaves? What is the difference between black skin men? This was Louis DeBruit Brandis, a boy who was destined to grow up to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S.A. and one of the greatest defenders of the liberty of the common man of his age. He was also to be the soul and conscience of American Zionism out of profound conviction that the duty of the true American can was to support the movement for the restoration of Israel to its homeland.

BUT the road was to be long and thorny. He was sent to Germany to gain a European culture, but seeing the Prussian Kultur instead, revolted and went home. The crisis of his spiritual dispute with Germany came over a trivial accident. He had been severely disciplined for whistling in his dormitory. "This made me sick," he wrote his parents: "In Kentucky you could whistle." And so he worked at Law and soon found he was working up a very lucid practice which made him rapidly into the highest strata of society. But unlike so many other men who achieve the haven of great wealth it brought him only mortal torment. He remembered the days of his youth; the most festinations he had seen of the inequalities of society. He wrote: "I have only one life to live and it is short enough. Why waste it on things I do not want most? I don't want money or property most of all. I want to be free." And so his ideas about property and the rights of the common man began to form. He saw that there could be no life without reasonable access to the means of an existence free from want; no liberty without surcease from the peacock of labour which was neither organised nor sumptuous; no happiness unless equal in opportunity and also enlightened sufficiently to order society to assure all men these minima.

FROM the freedom of the American, the vision of Brandis passed naturally to a sense of the freedom of all peoples, including the Jewish. By the end of 1948, when he was already among the first of American Jews who saw the necessity of his position, his influence was decisive in bringing in the best elements of U.S. Jewry to the support of Herzl.

Whole people, he writes in 1956, "have individually no right marked than that of a single person... the individuality of a people is irreducible... the unnamed internationalism which seeks the obliteration of nationalities is unattainable."

WHAT would Brandis have thought had he been alive today, and witness the present state of world affairs and the attitude of the U.S. to present problems? He died in his 85th year, in 1941, before his country was drawn into the Second World War and less than four years before the atom bomb was dropped at Hiroshima and ushered in the new era of fear and unbridled observers. This too he foresaw when he reflected that already in his time, the development of industry and the progress of science were not making for more happiness or freedom. He would have expressed the need for America to stand up for liberty and the international scene with the same fearlessness and clear-sighted courage with which Lincoln gradually schooled a lagged north to defend the Union and freedom.

TODAY when the eyes of small nations yearning to remain free are turned in anxious expectation towards America, it is Brandis who is the essence of America and that the land which could produce him can also produce the spirit of understanding to bring that country once again to take its rightful place as the clear guarantee of freedom in the world.

Jerusalem, November 14.

### Rokossovski Is Out As Defence Minister

WARSAW, Tuesday (UPI, Reuter). — The resignation of Polish-born, Soviet Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky as Poland's Defence Minister was announced by Prime Minister Josef Cyrankiewicz, according to the Polish news agency.

General Marian Spychalski was appointed to succeed Marshal Rokossovsky.

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## U.N. Assembly Head Lauds Action on Hungary, Egypt

NEW YORK. Tuesday (Reuters). — The U.N. General Assembly yesterday opened an expected four-month session to consider and try to solve the world's outstanding political problems with priority for the Hungarian and Middle East crises.

Delegates from 76 nations, including two Prime Ministers and nearly 40 Foreign Ministers, gathered in the vast modernistic Assembly Hall for what was forecast to be one of the most crucial sessions in the U.N.'s 21-year history.

Jose Mass of Chile, president of the last Assembly, who called the new session to order said it was "urgently necessary to undertake some changes in the Charter which were not taken up by the last Assembly."

Mass called for elimination of the five big Powers' veto right in the Security Council "to ensure the equality of all members under the charter."

Prince Wan of Thailand was unanimously elected President for the new session. He took his place on the rostrum amid loud applause from the Assembly.

The following were elected as Chairmen of the other U.N. Committees:

Special Oil Committee: Mr. Selim Sarper, Turkey.

Economic Committee: Mohammad Mir Kasim, Pakistan.

Social Committee: Mr. Harald Lannasen, Denmark.

Trusteeship Committee: Dr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. Victor Belaunde of Peru, a veteran UN Diplomat, was chosen Chairman of the key Political Committee which deals with the main international issues.

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Special Oil Committee: Mr. Selim Sarper, Turkey.

Economic Committee: Mohammad Mir Kasim, Pakistan.

Social Committee: Mr. Harald Lannasen, Denmark.

Trusteeship Committee: Dr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Minister without Portfolio.

Budget and Administrative Committee: Mr. Omar Loutfi, Egypt.

Legal Committee: Dr. Karel Potezka, Czechoslovakia.

The U.S., Britain, the Soviet Union, China, France — the five permanent members of the Security Council and India, and El Salvador were elected as Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

The seven representatives with the seven Committees Chairmen will make up the Steering Committee which handles the Agenda and other administrative tasks.

The Steering Committee will meet tomorrow formally to include the Middle East and Hungarian items on the Assembly's Agenda.

The Assembly then adjourned.

Prince Wan said "Thoughts of compassion go to the afflicted people of Egypt and Hungary."

He said it was a matter for satisfaction that the U.N. had stood out in these emergencies as an instrument of peace. In moments of gloom, when thoughts of the possibility of atomic war weighed heavily upon the hearts of men and women, the U.N. spread the bright ray of hope for peace throughout the world, he said.

"Instantly U.N. machinery came into operation and it has worked well."

Faces Two Crises

Prince Wan said he was confident that the Assembly could be relied upon to play its full part in trying to achieve a settlement of the Hungarian and Middle East crises.

The decision was taken yesterday by the Council Presidium which met in Jerusalem under the chairmanship of Mr. Y. Sprinzak. The body discussed the efforts of Zionist organizations throughout the world during the present emergency.

## U.S. GOVT CANCELED BALLET VISIT

The U.S. State Department instructed the American Ballet Company to cancel its Israel tour because of the Middle East situation. The tour was to have opened at the Habimah theatre on November 17, according to a cable received by impresario B. Gilman. K. Glavin. The tour is therefore postponed indefinitely.

Members of the public who bought tickets will be able to get their money refunded, beginning Sunday, November 18, at the ticket offices where they were purchased.

The Ballet Company is scheduled to perform in Beirut and Teheran. The American Government has applied equally to Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

## 4 Hurt in Crash

TIBERIAS, Tuesday. — Four passengers were hurt, three of them seriously, in a collision between an Arab civilian truck near Dafna station on the Hama railway this evening. The injured were taken to the Perish Hospital.

COPTIC. — Patriarch Ando Youssaf, the Second of the Egyptian Coptic Orthodox Church, died in a Cairo hospital yesterday.

## Cinemas

JERUSALEM

Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh, New rooms: Prehistory and Iron Age period. Educational exhibit: How to draw. Artistic exhibition: Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem.

It was learned that they planned to raise the issue in the 16-member Steering Committee where they were hopeful of a small majority.

The Assembly is empowered to overrule Steering Com-

## ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME 9.30-10.30 a.m.

News: Hebrew 6.35, 7.00 a.m. 7.30-8.00 a.m. 8.30-9.00 a.m. 9.00-10.00 a.m. 12.00-1.00 p.m. English: 11.10 and 1.45 p.m.

Arabic Programme (including News): 8.30-9.00 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 6.00 and 11.00 p.m.

5.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Religious Ser-

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**Today's Postbag****WEATHER**

| FORECAST, Clear  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Mr. Coman        | 20 | 17 | 24 | 26 | 25 |
| Tiberias         | 20 | 17 | 24 | 26 | 25 |
| Haifa Port       | 20 | 17 | 24 | 26 | 25 |
| Netanya          | 20 | 18 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| Tel Aviv Kibbutz | 20 | 18 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| Tel Aviv Port    | 20 | 18 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| Jerusalem        | 20 | 18 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| Bnei Brak        | 20 | 18 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| Elat             | 17 | 17 | 24 | 26 | 25 |
| Haifa            | —  | —  | —  | —  | —  |

"A" humidity at 8 a.m. 21° Minimum 13° C. Maximum 25°. 10° Maximum temp. expected today.

**Special Weather Report**

from TIBERIAS

Air - 25° Lake - 21°

Communicated by the

Galed Kinneret Hotel

**ARRIVALS**

Mr. Y. Frishman, the contractor, from Liberia where his firm is executing orders.

Mr. A. Posthumous representative of K.L.M. in Israel, from a trip to Holland in connection with company business.

Dr. F. Schlesinger, director of Shearit Zedek Hospital, who cut short his trip to Europe because of the needs of the hospital in the present situation.

**DEPARTURES**

Mr. Louis Lipsky, his wife and son, the writer Mr. Joel Carmichael, to the U.S. The American Zionist leader intends to return to Israel shortly.

SEVENTEEN IMMIGRANTS from Hong Kong arrived by *Yad Mordechai*. Almost all are aged and invalids and will go to Moshav institutions.

CHARGES against Mr. E. Kuta, Head of a Jewish Agency Technical Committee, were withdrawn for lack of evidence after a preliminary investigation by the Tel Aviv District Magistrate, Mr. A. Glickson.

A CONFERENCE of music teachers to arrange children's concerts will begin today in the Tel Aviv Municipal Education Department.

**Slain Photographer Loved Israel, Greece**

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — David Sosnow, the photographer who met his death in the Suez Canal this week, was well known in Israel, which he visited on several occasions. He was here last some 18 months ago, when he took pictures of the "Life" series "Generation X," a world cross-section of the young men of today who look to the future.

Born in Warsaw 45 years ago, David Sosnow is the son of Bonyah of Shatot, famous Warsaw Yiddish publisher. He studied photography in Dresden, Germany. After World War II, Sosnow established, together with Robert Kapa, in Paris and New York, an agency of the highest quality Press photographs, known as "Mundus Photo."

Sosnow photographed for the best publications all over the world. Several years ago he spent a year at the Vatican, and his photographs formed two volumes depicting life at the Pope's residence.

But his loves were Greece and Israel, which happened to be in Greece during the earthquake which shook the Ionian Islands three years ago. He had visited Israel three times since 1948.

He is survived by his sister, who is the wife of the Yiddish journalist S. L. Schneiderman in New York.

**CORRECTION**

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann is leaving for New York in two weeks' time to be the guest of honour at the Weizmann Bicentenary Dinner of the American Institute of Science (and not of Yad Weizmann as reported). The dinner will take place on November 27.

Ruth and Elihu Izakson are happy to announce the birth of a SON brother to Orni and Arbel. Eliezer Hospital, Haifa.

Mr. &amp; Mrs. JULIUS HEIMMANN Tel Aviv

are pleased to announce the marriage of their children Miriam Eva and Mosche

Tel Aviv, November 13, 1956.

The Staff Committee of the Jerusalem Electric &amp; Public Service Corp. Ltd.

wishes to express its deepest sympathy to its colleague Mr. ELAZAR GAL-ED

on the heroic death of his beloved son

YOSSI

who fell in action.

The funeral will take place today, at 2 p.m. at Mifrat Haim.

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Wednesday, November 14, 1956  
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FEW things are more

contrary to the annals

of military history than the

vision of General Burns

and Mr. Ham-

NASSER'S

marksmanship ac-

cepting as

may be the

"terms" offered to

the U.N.'s International Police

Force by a military dicta-

tor who has just suffered a

sharp defeat in battle, more

particularly as these terms

include orders to the United

Nations on how and

how far its force should

proceed in the territory at

present still occupied by

victorious forces.

It cannot be emphasized

too often that Israel's cam-

paign in Sinai was

fought as a final and des-

perate measure against

continued and systematic

Egyptian aggression. It was

not fought until the ele-

venth hour. Its purpose

was to achieve a point of

vantage from which to ne-

gotiate a peace treaty with

Egypt and to put an end to

this threat to Israel's

security. With many mis-

givings, and in recognition

of the fact that world

peace was possibly at

stake, Israel accepted the

despatch of a U.N. force

on the assumption that this

force would be able and

willing by its presence to

prevent the prompt re-

building of aggressive

Egyptian forces on Israel's

borders, and a repetition

of the incidents of the past

years with their inevitable

climax. If it fails to do

this, further fighting will

become unavoidable.

It would seem more than

optimistic, however, to as-

sume that the force, as

planned by Nasser and

communicated by him to

the United Nations Secret-

ary General and to his

representative, General Burns,

can serve such a

purpose effectively. Indeed,

it is likely that Nasser

would make his proposals

in such a way that they

should offer security to Is-

rael? It is obvious, of

course, that it was Mr.

Hammar-skold's first task

to manoeuvre the U.N.

force into Egypt without

Egyptian opposition, and

that this was not easy. He

has in effect allowed him-

self to be placed in the

position that the U.N.

force is to remain in the

dangerous Canal Zone

only long enough to en-

sure the departure of

French and British troops,

after which it is to occupy

itself, presumably, with

protecting Nasser against

Israel by a retreat to the

old Armistice lines. It is

totally and utterly against

the principles of the United

Nations to offer such

military protection to a na-

tion that has refused to

make peace with a neigh-

bour for eight years, and

openly threatened death

and destruction throughout

this period.

There would be less rea-

son for so wholly negative

a view of the likely effect

of the force, whose landing

in Egypt is still held up,

were not the past record of

the U.N. so unsatisfactory

in this area. On the whole

it has proved that fed-

eral wars and infiltration

are a form of war-

fare which neutral U.N.

forces find almost im-

possible to pin down: the

most characteristic failure

in that respect was the in-

ability of the Jordonian

M.A.C. to recognize that an

attack on an Israel bus

would not be made by Is-

raelis but by Jordanians

whether tracks could be

identified right up to the

border or not. It must fur-

ther be taken into account

that for a number of years

and certainly for the past

ten months or so, there has

been a deliberate and ad-

mitted policy of minimiz-

ing events here, particu-

larly the continuous attacks

made on Israel. It is no

more than natural that a

man sent to promote peace

should tend to overlook

hostilities and cling to the

illusion of peace as long as

possible, but it does not

seem hopeful to set out

with this prejudice to

create peace out of the pre-

sent tense forces in the

Middle East. The United

Nations will have to show

that it can stand itself in

action against Nasser as

well as in votes against

## Anonymous Letter Reveals True Jewish Attitude During 1953 Doctors' Plot "Spontaneous" Anti-Israel Demonstrations in Russia

ISRAEL, which had the chance of forging peaceful relations with the Arab states has now forfeited this possibility, because the reactionary government there preferred to become the tool of monopolistic imperialistic interests who are intent on reviving colonialism in the Middle East."

This statement was the core of a letter published in Pravda on November 6 and signed by 25 of Russia's most prominent writers. The statement was subsequently broadcast over Moscow radio. In addition to this publicity "spontaneous" demonstrations were organized outside the British, French and Israeli embassies. The pictures taken of the demonstration which appeared in the Press featured the Israeli flag flying prominently over the Legation. Ironically enough, this was the first time in years that Yiddish was publicly and officially used; on the placards carried by the demonstrators.

The statement goes on to say in inter alia, that the signatories are calling to the workers of the world, among them the Jews, to join solidly with the workers of the Soviet Union in making the imperialistic powers keep their hands off Egypt.

These seven articles bring to mind a remarkable letter written in June, 1953, by a Soviet Jew, who signs himself, "Anonymous." The letter describes the way in which leading Russian Jews were forced to make anti-Semitic and anti-Jewish statements during the crucial period of the doctors' trial. Apparently the death of Stalin and the subsequent reversals of the charges against the doctors, kept a letter by fifty-two Soviet Jews, condemning the victims from appearing in "Pravda." The letter was however prepared and the story of its origin cast glaring light on the situation of the Jews within the Soviet Union.

The story of the letter is one of a series which has been appearing in "Davar" during the last year. The unknown author's manuscript found its way to a correspondent of "Davar" abroad. It was written in Hebrew of a rather archaic type on the pages of a copy book. Anonymous is evidently an elderly man, living in a Russian city, who was so moved by the tragedy and the deterioration of the situation of the Jews in Russia that he risked his life in order to attempt to make his protest heard in the outside world. He expressed his ideas in the form of personal letters to unnamed, anonymous residents of Israel whom he calls "My Brothers."

An unknown Episode from the Days of the Doctors' Trial in Russia by a Soviet Jewish Writer

Translated from the Hebrew by Shulamit Schwartz

After the fearful news that the doctors, we were told by the doctors, were held by the public, the thought that large public meetings would be organized by the thought that the large public meetings would be organized, (this is done mechanically in our country) to deal with the "conspiracy." Jewish public personalities would be given the opportunity to defend themselves—these left no room for the editors of Pravda to know what "honour" awaited them and did not rush to sign their names to this dreadful slander against their people. Ehrenburg, the famous writer, Ehrenburg, and Marshak, particularly evasive and stubborn! When they persisted in not responding to the invitation to come to the editorial office "to discuss an important matter," the editors, aided by the Police, hunted the obstinate writers. The pursuers went to their homes to find the modest authors in their seclusion and bring them to "Pravda."

The story was told me by one of the surviving Jewish authors who miraculously did not share the fate of his colleagues but instead suffered extreme poverty and privation for the five years since 1948, living on his son's modest income which had to support the entire household while he himself did not earn a cent. Those were years of great spiritual suffering as well, and a profound imprint upon him. He had been a stout, broad-shouldered man and was now thin and slight. Only the fire in his eyes remained the same. He is now a man, but when he told me this story, he could not control his emotion. His speech was staccato, as if he had to breathe hard between phrases. His pale face turned a sickly red. Suddenly he became still and lowered his head. After a few minutes of silence, he began to speak again. "And the end was the end."

He looked at me sadly and said again, "And the end?" In a word, my friend, they were brought to the editorial office of Pravda and when they saw that they were not among the first ten and, particularly, at the head of the list there appeared—black on white—"the name of Kaganovitch..."

They signed their names, too. I understood them from the gesture of his hands and the despairing expression on his face.

We were both silent, each of us sunk in sorrowful thought.

"That is the way it is," I thought. "Ehrenburg and Marshak, like most of the



Demonstration of "spontaneous" protest outside the Israeli Embassy in Moscow on November 8. The crowd was orderly, organized, showed no rowing indignation and committed no excesses. No police had to be stationed anywhere nearby to prevent damage to the Embassy. The slogan on the placard reads: "Down with the warmongers." Other placards read (in Yiddish) "Down with the Aggressors." "Hands off Egypt